

CITY OF BATH



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
A. TYLER, F.R.S.I., F.S.I.A., M.R.S.A.

FOR THE YEAR

1946

B. A. Astley Weston, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

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CITY OF BATH.

December, 1946

Mayor : Councillor E. TAYLOR.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Alderman W. BARRETT.

The Mayor; Aldermen W. J. Say, E. J. Tiley

Councillors :—

Mrs. H. Cordiner	A. H. Dawkins	W. H. Foster
T. Jones	C. E. Kindersley, F.R.C.S.	L. N. Punter, M.B.E..
	W. H. Rossiter	S. A. Smith

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Councillor Rev. W. J. JENKINS

The Mayor.

Councillors :—

Mrs. H. Cordiner	Miss K. A. M. Harper	Mrs. E. M. Hooper
H. S. Howard	T. Jones	C. E. Kindersley, F.R.C.S.
Mrs. H. Perry	Mrs. N. H. Pitt	S. A. Smith
	Mrs. E. M. Williams	

Co-opted Members :—

Mrs. R. A. Coates	Miss Ealand	Mrs. Hall
Mrs. G. D. Lock	Mrs. Marsh	Mrs. M. Rawlings

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Alderman S. DAY.

The Mayor, Alderman S. J. Amblin

Councillors :—

J W. Andrews	A. W. S. Berry	Mrs. A. M. Fitzjohn
Mrs. H. Perry	C. R. Shadwell	F. G. Tranter
	A. E. Whitcher	

Co-opted Members :—

Mrs. C. M. Bond	Mrs. D. Smithard
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STAFF, December, 1946.

The following particulars are given in accordance with the request of the Ministry of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

B. A. Astley Weston,

M.B., Ch.B., (Bristol), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer :

H. Campbell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers :

Norah D. Pinkerton, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), B.Sc.

W. N. Taylor, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.A.,
D.P.H.

City Analyst : *H. F. Barke, F.I.C.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

A. Tyler, F.R.San.I., F.S.I.A., M.R.S.A. (Scot.).

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

W. T. Blake, M.M. ; M.S.I.A.

District Sanitary Inspectors :

G. W. Dhenin, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

R. W. L. Read, M.S.I.A.

R. J. Pendlebury, M.S.I.A.

F. C. Hills, M.S.I.A. (from 1/10/46).

Miss N. Grey, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Rodent Officer :

W. P. Trevor

(6 operators)

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer : The Medical Officer of Health

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer : H. Campbell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor :

*Mrs. I. G. Swaine, S.R.N.

Health Visitors—Maternity and Child Welfare :

Miss G. Sparshatt, S.R.N., S.C.M. ; New Health Visitors'
Certificate.

Miss G. Davies, S.R.N., S.C.M., Ex-Queen's Nurse

Miss A. M. Turney, S.R.N., S.C.M., New Health Visitors'
Certificate

Clerks :

C. J. Pring, Chief Clerk

R. G. Lavis

V. G. Fudge

C. J. Taylor

Mrs. H. M. Welch

T. C. Norris

R. E. Adams

J. Snowdon

} Training for Sanitary Inspectors Examination
} under Ministry of Health Scheme.

Temporary Staff :

Miss M. E. Ainsworth
 Mrs. M. T. Cooke
 Mrs. R. Dolman

Miss C. A. Moss crop
 B. J. Stowell

Medical Officers to Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Centres :

Dr. Norah D. Pinkerton *Dr. R. E. Thomas
 Dr. W. N. Taylor *Dr. Helen Dixon

Superintendent of Council Midwives :

*Miss A. Cook, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Council Midwives :

Mrs. M. E. Harris Miss V. Winder
 Miss M. Graham Miss M. Peadon

Medical Officer to Venereal Diseases Clinic (at Royal United Hospital)

*Dr. H. J. Heathcote

Medical Officer to Orthopædic Clinic :

*Miss Maud F. Forrester-Brown, M.D., M.S. (Lond.).

Public Vaccinators :

Dr. H. Campbell
 Dr. Astley Weston
 *Dr. P. H. Knowles

Vaccination Officer :

C. J. Pring

Matron, Weston Lodge Nursing Home, Miss L. I. Williams,
 S.R.N., R.M.N.

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.**Medical Superintendent :**

B. A. Astley Weston,
 M.B., Ch.B. (Bristol), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Medical Attendant :

H. Campbell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Matron : Miss M. M. Thompson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DEPARTMENT.**Medical Officers at St. Martin's Hospital :**

Dr. F. Kohn, Dr. Clara D. Cross, Dr. V. Hughes-Davies.
 Dr. J. H. Thomas, Dr. V. A. Croxford, Dr. D. M. Parkin,
 Dr. N. K. Pein and *Dr. E. M. Pearse

***District Medical Officers :**

Dr. J. B. Bennett
 Dr. T. C. Halley
 Dr. P. H. Knowles
 Dr. R. Lynn
 Dr. R. Scott Reid
 Dr. B. Cuppage

The Staff of the School Medical Department is given in my Report
 to the Education Authority.

*Part-time Officer of the Council

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

City and County Borough of Bath.

Health Resort and Chief Town of Somerset.

Area of the Borough, 5152 Statute acres.

Situation—Latitude 51° 23' N., Longitude 2° 21' W.

Elevation—Varies from 50 feet above sea level on the lower banks of the Bath Avon to about 550 feet on the South and 700 feet on the North.

Mean elevation—269 feet above sea level.

Geological Formation—Oolitic Clays, Limestones and Sands; Lias and Gravel.

Water—Constant service of moderately hard spring water. Corporation Reservoirs have a total capacity of 61,305,000 gallons. Average daily consumption, 1946, 27.17 gallons per head; 1941-45 23.92 gallons.

Sewage disposal almost exclusively by water carriage. Treated at Saltford.

House refuse removed and cremated by the Sanitary Authority.

Population—Pre-war, about 69,000 (see below).

Number of inhabited houses, Census 1931, 15,599 (*i.e.*, structurally separate dwellings occupied by private families). Estimate for 1946, 18,000.

	Years	...	1946.	1945.	Mean of 1941-45.	Mean of 1936-40.
Population {	Birth and Marriage rates	...	75,900	74,000	75,720	70,432
	Death rates	...	75,900	74,000	75,720	70,908
Rainfall (Mean of 80 yrs., 1866-1945, 30'92 ins)....			34 12	26'49	27'43	31'14
Rateable Value in October			£ 651,227	640,684	634,046	619,703
Rates—Total per £			15/-	13/6	12/4	10/6
One penny General Rate produced			£ 2,620	2,608	2,541	2,390
Total net indebtedness			£ 2,293,237	2,305,522	2,473,380	2,211,120
Ditto per person			£ 32-5-1	31-18-5	32-19-3	32-7-6
MARRIAGES—Number Registered			717	716	657	731
Rate per 1000 population. Bath			18'9	19 4	17'3	20'7
Ditto. England and Wales			17'9	18'6	16'8	19'2
BIRTHS—Number			1333	1268	1197	877
Rate per 1000 population			17 6	17'1	15'9	12'4
Ditto. England and Wales			19'1	16'1	16'0	14'9
Illegitimate births per 1000 infants born			83	131	91	48
DEATHS—Number—Civilian Bath residents			1050	980	1045	1076
Net rate per 1000 population, Bath			13'8	13'2	13'7	15'1
Standardized rate for age and sex			11'3	10'8	11'3	11'3
England and Wales, Crude Death-rate			11'5	11'4	11.9	12 5
INFANT MORTALITY—			33	50	47	43
England and Wales			43	46	50	55
Illegitimate Infants			27	114	111	42
DEATHS from Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 yrs.)			4	17	8	1
Ditto. Rate per 1000 births, Bath			3 0	13'4	6 8	1'0
Ditto do. England and Wales			4'4	5'6	5'2	5 3
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH—						
Pulmonary Tuberculosis			29	34	39	40
"Other" Tuberculosis			1	4	7	6
Influenza			12	7	16	25

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS--Continued

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	Years	...	1946	1945	Mean of 1941-45	Mean of 1936-40
Pneumonia			36	54	57	57
Bronchitis			25	30	26	20
Cancer			162	149	158	155
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc., Heart Disease & other Circulatory diseases			545	446	453	458
Nephritis			18	18	27	38
Senile Decay			26	24	26	32
Seven principal "Zymotic" Diseases ...			6	17	14	8
Violence			45	57	47	43
DEATH RATES per 1000 population from—						
Pulmonary Tuberculosis			0.38	0.46	0.52	0.57
"Other" Tuberculosis			0.01	0.05	0.09	0.08
Influenza			0.16	0.09	0.21	0.35
Pneumonia			0.47	0.73	0.75	0.80
Bronchitis			0.33	0.41	0.34	0.28
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...			0.13	0.16	0.11	0.10
Cancer			2.13	2.01	2.08	2.18
DEATHS at various age periods—						
Under 1 year			44	63	57	38
1 to 5 years			3	6	14	14
Between 5 and 60 years			191	188	218	239
Over 60 years			812	723	755	788
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—Cases notified						
Diphtheria			16	15	54	111
Scarlet Fever			55	64	142	129
Enteric Fever			1	—	2	3
Small-pox			—	—	—	—
Erysipelas			10	9	20	28
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			8	8	10	6
Puerperal Pyrexia			7	3	16	17
Pulmonary Tuberculosis			98	74	74	51
"Other" Tuberculosis			9	5	10	12
See also pages 26 and 47						
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—Attack rates per 1000 population—						
Diphtheria			0.21	0.20	0.71	1.59
Scarlet Fever			0.72	0.86	1.86	1.76
Enteric Fever			0.01	—	0.02	0.04
Erysipelas			0.13	0.12	0.26	0.39
Puerperal Pyrexia			0.09	0.04	0.21	0.24
Pulmonary Tuberculosis			1.29	1.00	0.97	0.72
"Other" Tuberculosis			0.12	0.07	0.12	0.17
NUMBER OF DEATHS from—						
Diphtheria			—	—	2	4
Scarlet Fever			—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever			—	—	—	—
Erysipelas			—	1	1	1
Measles			—	—	1	2
Whooping Cough			2	—	2	1
Puerperal Sepsis			1	—	1	1
DEATH RATES per 1000 population from—						
Diphtheria			—	—	0.02	0.06
Scarlet Fever			—	—	—	0.01
Enteric Fever			—	—	—	—
Erysipelas			—	0.01	0.02	0.01
Measles			—	—	0.02	0.02
Whooping Cough			0.03	—	0.03	0.01
Puerperal Sepsis			0.01	—	0.01	0.01
VACCINATION—Percentage of Infants vaccinated						
			*34	30	26	12

* January to June only.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, AND TO THE ALDERMEN
AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF BATH.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The report which follows has been prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 13/47 and is in an abridged form, for reasons of economy, as in the years of the War. The information is thus largely statistical and calls for careful consideration before any conclusion is formed.

I am grateful to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and Mental Deficiency Act Committee for their courtesy and help extended to me at all times.

The Medical Officer of Health is always dependent on the Staff of the Department, and from the most senior to the most junior, each has his or her part in the Service. My most sincere thanks are due to every member of the Public Health Department for their loyalty and willingness. I am especially grateful to Mr. Pring, the Chief Clerk, for the care with which he has produced the details of this report.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

B. A. ASTLEY WESTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

Bath, May, 1948.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Bath for the Year 1946.

Section A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Before the war Bath could have been described as a modern health resort with important literary and historical associations ; a city whose amenities and pleasant situation attracted as a place of residence many retired and other people able to choose where they would live ; and the site of several important industries. These remain as permanent features, but during the last few years the general character of the population in regard to age, sex, occupation and length of residence has been considerably modified by circumstances to which reference was made in the 1944 Report. In the absence of precise information we have continued to take the areal comparability factor of .82, given to us in 1940, for calculating the standardised death rate, though there is a possibility that it is too low.

Population. The Registrar-General's estimate of the 1946 mid-year population was 75,900, an increase of 1,900 compared with 74,000 which was his figure for 1945. Taking 1938, the last complete year before the war, as 100, the population for the nine years, 1938-46, would be represented by the figures 100, 101, 116, 122, 112, 107, 106, 108 and 111.

Births and Infant Mortality. There were 1,333 births in 1946, compared with 1,268 in the previous year. The rates per thousand population for the past six years have been 17.6, 17.1, 18.6, 15.7, 14.9 and 13.2. The 1946 rate for England and Wales was 19.1.

The Infant Mortality rate of 33 was the lowest ever recorded with the exception of the year 1938 and showed a marked improvement on the rather high rates of 50 and 53 in the two previous years. The 1946 figures for the Country as a whole was 43. and for the 126 County boroughs and great towns 46.

In contrast to the remarks in the two previous reports regarding the increase in the number of illegitimate births, it is pleasing to be able to report a large reduction from 166 in 1945 to 110 in 1946.

Marriages. The number registered as taking place in Bath, not necessarily of Bath people, was 717, as compared with 716 in 1945 and 559 in 1944. The marriage rate per thousand population was 18.9 and for England and Wales, 17.9.

Deaths. The standardised death-rate for 1946 was 11.3, compared with 10.8 in 1945 and an average of 11.3 for the ten years 1936—1945. Details of the principal causes of deaths and the incidence in various age groups are given in the Summary (pages 6 and 7). The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

The following extracts from the vital statistics are given in the form suggested in the Ministry of Health's Circular No. 1961.

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	...1223	654	569	} Birth Rate, 17.6
	Illegitimate	... 110	64	46	
Stillbirths	....	... 32	19	13	Rate per 1,000
					total births, 23.4
Deaths	....	1050	478	572	Death-rate, 11.3

Deaths from puerperal causes :—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal sepsis ...	1	0.73
Other puerperal causes	3	2.20
Total ...	4	2.93

Death-rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—

Legitimate, 34 ; Illegitimate, 27 ; Total, 33.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	162
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	2
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	4

Section B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities. There is an Emergency Medical Services "Area Laboratory" at St. Martin's Hospital capable of undertaking all types of work—the number of investigations in 1946 was 8153. Fully equipped Laboratories also exist at the Royal

United and at the Royal National Hospitals. Analyses of food, drugs and water for the Health Department and of water for the Waterworks Committee, are carried out by the City Analyst in his own laboratory. For details of work done for the Council at St. Martin's, the Royal United Hospital and by the City Analyst see pages 27, 38, 39 and 42.

Ambulance Facilities. For the transport of sick or injured persons the Council provides four ambulances with a staff of 15 Driver-Attendants, under an Ambulance Officer who is responsible to the Medical Officer of Health.

In addition, the St. John Ambulance Brigade has two ambulances available for private hire and the British Red Cross Society two ambulances primarily for military use.

For infectious diseases the City Council maintains an ambulance at the Isolation Hospital.

The following is a summary of the cases removed :—

	<i>Removals of Sick and Infirm persons.</i>	<i>Accidents.</i>	<i>Maternity.</i>	<i>Mortuary.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>
Bath City	2,455	470	224	58	19,024
Bathavon R.D.C.	258	43	40	6	3,377
Other Authorities	264	17	4	—	7,574

The number of Emergency Medical Service cases removed was 659, and mileage 11,004.

Early in January the Ambulance Depot was transferred from 16, Combe Park to the Manor Hospital, where a well equipped garage and quarters for the staff are available.

Nursing in the Home. For many years there has been an arrangement between the Council and the Bath District Nursing Association by which the services of a district nurse are available at the Council's expense for patients suffering from the following conditions :—Cancer, pneumonia, puerperal pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum and, in children under school age, from measles, whooping cough, epidemic diarrhoea and poliomyelitis. The general scheme was referred to at some length in the 1935 Report, page 14, and there has been no material change in the details there given. During 1946, the District Nurses made 550 visits for the Council, the total charge being £21. This is exclusive of the work of the City Midwives (see page 17). In addition, a contribution of £80 is made to the Association through the Health Committee without reference to specific services. The Nursing Association's figures show that 7 full time and 2 part time nurses (excluding midwives) paid 19,731 visits to 950 patients during the year ending 31st March, 1947.

St. Martin's Hospital. This hospital is administered on behalf of the Council by the Social Welfare Committee. With the natural reduction in the number of Service patients following the end of the war it has become necessary to alter the use to which the wards are put. An outstanding need has been for better accommodation for both well and sick children and, with the consent of the Ministry of Health, it has been arranged to transfer sick children to one of the Emergency Medical Services Wards. Plans are in hand for making alterations to a ward block more suitable to the needs of children. Improvements are also contemplated in the Maternity Wards and plans have been prepared for the erection of a building for an Out-patients Department.

In common with other hospitals there has been considerable difficulty in maintaining an adequate number of nursing staff, but by the foresight of the Matron it has been possible to use the services of part-time nurses and orderlies, and it has not been necessary to close beds. The demand for admission has steadily increased, especially for beds for the chronic sick.

The Out-Patient Department continues to grow with the transfer of large numbers of the population to this side of the City. The number of attendances increased from 2,468 in 1944, 4,484 in 1945 to 6,043 in 1946.

The number of patients admitted to the Wards during the year (and preceding year) are as follows:—

		1946.	1945.
City Beds	...	1632	1756
E.M.S. Beds	...	1763	2232
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total		3395	3988

A detailed statistical summary is given on page 470 of the 1947 Council Minutes.

The work of the Departments continued to increase and was as follows:—

Radiological—Skiagrams	...	8072
Screenings	...	384
Treatment	...	1905
Physiotherapy	...	20036 treatments
Occupational Therapy	...	3616 treatments
Dental attendances	...	758
E.N.T. attendances	...	623
Pathological Laboratory	...	8153 examinations

Other Hospitals. No changes of major importance have to be recorded but many meetings and conferences took place to consider future policy in regard to the use of the Manor Hospital at Combe Park. All hospital interests—voluntary, municipal, county and Ministry of Health—were represented at these meetings but provisional decisions only had been reached by the end of the year.

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief. There were no material changes in procedure. The average number chargeable and, therefore, at risk (year ended 31st March, 1947) was 422, as compared with 326, 316, and 308 during the three previous years.

Other Poor Law Relief. Average numbers chargeable during year ended 31st March, 1947:—At St. Martin's Hospital (including Infirmary, Mental, and other wards, but not casuals), 402. The number shown in my Report for 1945 should have been 422 (not 680); Children's Homes, 41; Mental Hospitals (Wells and Codford), 198; at Special Schools, 13; Boarded-out Children, 30.

Care of Mental Defectives. On 31st December, 1946 the Mental Deficiency Act Committee had accepted responsibility for 158 persons who had been notified as being in need of care and protection because of mental defect.

These cases were brought to the notice of the Authority in a few instances by voluntary organisations, but chiefly through the local Education Authority, Health Visitors, Probation Officers and the Juvenile Court, or by relatives of the defective person.

Suitable provision was made in each case in the following manner:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1. Under "Order."			
(a) In Institutions.			
Under 16 years of age.	14	2	16
Aged 16 years and over.	25	32	57
On licence from			
Institutions.	7	10	17
(b) Under Guardianship.	1	1	2
2. In place of safety.	1	—	1
3. Under Statutory Supervision	32	26	58
4. Under Voluntary Supervision.	4	3	7

The Medical Officer of Health is Supervising Officer under the Act, but the actual visitation of defectives in their homes is carried out by a Mental Health Visitor appointed by the Mental Welfare Voluntary Association. Quarterly reports on each case are made to the Supervising Officer.

The Voluntary Association conducts a small part-time Occupation Centre which is attended by a few of the defectives under supervision.

The funds of the Voluntary Association are obtained from a grant made by the City Council.

MENTAL TREATMENT.

Weston Lodge Nursing Home belongs to the City Council and is intended for the treatment of functional nervous disorders in non-certified patients. There are 17 beds, 6 reserved for men, 10 for women and one for emergencies. A special room is set aside for occupational therapy.

Early in November an Electric Convulsive Therapy Apparatus was installed. Up to the end of the year, 28 patients (including 6 out-patients) were treated, all of whom showed a marked improvement. The length of stay in the Home of many patients has been considerably reduced by this treatment.

There were 15 patients in residence on 1st January, 1946 and 9 on 31st December. The 130 patients discharged during the year were classified as follows :—

	Men.	Women.
Recovered	17	57
Relieved	11	19
Not Improved	—	4
Died	1	1
Left against medical advice ...	—	4
Transferred to Wells Mental Hospital	—	2
Transferred to Private Mental Hospitals	2	4
Transferred to General Hospitals	4	4
	—	—
	35	95
	—	—

A little over half of the patients came from Bath. The majority are admitted at reduced fees and a few without any payment.

At the Child Guidance Clinic, for which the Mental Treatment Act Committee is jointly responsible with the Education Committee, there were 72 new cases. The total attendances were 499.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(For number of births, birth-rates, infant mortality and maternal mortality see pages 10 and 50).

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee is responsible to the Council for carrying out a comprehensive scheme which includes the following:—Two Ante-natal Clinics (six sessions weekly); one Post-natal Clinic; Supervision of Midwives under the Midwives Acts; Municipal Midwifery Service (with the Bath District Nursing Association); Maternity Department (with 16 beds at the Royal United Hospital and 50 at St. Martin's Hospital); Four Health Visitors; Five Infant Welfare Centres (six weekly sessions and one fortnightly); Provision of milk and food supplements for mothers and infants, Supervision of boarded-out children; Dental Service: "Birth Control" Clinic; Facilities for dealing with crippling defects in infants, ophthalmia neonatorum, puerperal pyrexia, and certain other diseases; two Day Nurseries; and a Home for babies under 2 years (in collaboration with the Church of England Children's Society).

A summary of the work done during 1946 is given below, together with brief explanatory comments where necessary. In general terms it may be said that the whole of the services have been maintained at their previous level and that the Council has good reason to be gratified by the results of the enlightened policy it has pursued for so many years.

Ante-Natal Clinics. Figures in brackets are those for 1945.

Day		Rivers Street		Blue Coat	
		Mon., Tues.	Wed. and Fri.	House	Friday
Time		2.30—4		10—12	
Number of Sessions held	...	255	(250)	48	(50)
Number of new patients	...	797	(691)	136	(126)
Total attendances	...	4518	(3847)	809	(678)
Average per session...	...	18	(15)	17	(14)
Ante-natal home visits by City					
Midwives	...		1624	(1705)	

Post-Natal Clinic. 236 new patients attended the weekly sessions held during 1946, and the total attendances were 353 (235 patients and 352 attendances in 1945).

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

DAYS AND TIMES OF ATTENDANCE. DEC., 1946

	See also page	Monday	Tuesday	We'n'day	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Infant Welfare							
Centres :—							
*Blue Coat House ...	18		2.30—4			2.30—4	
Walcot ...	"			2.30—4	2.30—4		
Oldfield Park ...	"			2.30—4			
†Southdown ...	"		9.30 to 11.15				
Odd Down ...	"		2.30—4				
Ante-Natal Clinics :							
45 Rivers Street ...	15	2.30—4	10—12 { 2.30—4	2.30—4		2.30—4	
*Blue Coat House ...	"					10—12	
Post-Natal :							
45 Rivers Street ...	"			10—12			
*Maternity & Child Welfare							
Dental Clinic ...	19						10—12
Mothers							
Special Clinic for ...	20	...	..	By appointment		...	...
Tuberculosis—							
Dispensary... ..	30	2—4			2—4	2—4	
Artificial Sunlight Treatment ...	—	...	...	By appointment		...	
Venereal Diseases (R.U.H.)							
Men	31					5—6.30	5—6.30
Women ... ..	...		5—6.30			2.30	
School Clinics—							
*Inspection ... ..	...	9.30—12	9.30—12	—	9.30—11	9.30—12	
*Eye ... ..	...			10.15 2.15			
*Dental ... ..	...	9.30—5	9.30—5	9.30—5	9.30—5	9.30—5	
Ear, Nose and Throat :							
*Blue Coat House ...	...	9.30	9.30	—	9.30	9.30	9.30
Royal United Hospital	...					2.0||	
Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital ...	...	10.0			10.0		10.0
*Minor Ailments Clinic	...	2—4.30	2—4.30	2—4.30	2—4.30	2—4.30	9.30—11
*Orthopaedic After-Care Clinic ..	...			10—12 & 2—4	10—12 & 2—4		
Orthopaedic Hospital Massage ...	...	...	...	Daily by appointment.	...	...	...
Ultra-Violet rays ...	...		4.0		2.0		

* These Clinics are held at Bluecoat House.

† 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of Month.

|| Monthly by appointment.

Ante-Natal and Post-natal supervision by private practitioners.

See Report for 1938, page 21. Number of claims during 1946 : 49 for ante-natal examinations ; 2 for post-natal.

MIDWIVES.

During 1946 the number of midwives signifying their intention to practise in the City was 51. Of these, 26 worked solely in Hospitals and 9 in connection with nursing associations. Of the 11 private midwives (some in nursing homes), 4 had 79, 78, 57, and 31 cases respectively ; 4 had 21, 21, 14 and 13 cases ; and the remainder less than 10 each.

The number of confinements attended by all midwives was 1,681—last year it was 1,522.

Live births registered numbered 1,685.

Altogether, a doctor was called in under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board on 194 occasions for various emergencies in connection with births and miscarriages. These emergencies may be grouped as follows : Complications of labour, 92 ; Ante-natal conditions, 58 ; Post-natal condition of mother, 16 ; Unsatisfactory condition of child, 28.

City Midwives. The staff attended 214 cases during 1946 (205 in 1945). The net cost to the City for year ended 31st March, 1947, was £1,439 (£1,410 in previous year).

Medical Practitioners called in by Midwives. Liabilities under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, during the year ended 31st March, 1947, were £400 and the amount recovered from patients, £354.

MATERNITY BEDS.

Of confinements taking place in Bath during 1946, 767 occurred in accommodation provided through the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee—320 in our 16 beds at the Royal United Hospital and 447 at St. Martin's Hospital. The number of beds at St. Martin's was increased from 36 to 50 in September by the addition of another ward. Maintenance charges paid to the Royal United Hospital during 1946 came to £4,975 and at St. Martin's to £3,668. Fees recovered from patients in the year ending 31st March, 1947, amounted to £5,912.

Figures for 1946 include the following :—

	Royal United Hospital.	St. Martin's Hospital. (M. & C.W. cases only)
Number of new patients admitted	320	448
Number of confinements	320	447
Number of " patient-days "	5410	7622
Ante-natal	526	1098
Confinement and after	4884	6524
Total available	5840	14,848
Proportion actually used	93%	51%
Maternal deaths	0	2
Stillbirths	6	6
Deaths of Infants within 10 days	6	7
Weekly maintenance rate	£5 19 7	£3 9 1½

Patients admitted within three days of birth of child are not considered as having had ante-natal treatment otherwise, treatment is counted as ante-natal up to the day before birth.

According to the Hospital statistics midwives are responsible for actual deliveries in over four-fifths of all our cases.

Maternal Mortality. Four deaths occurred, giving a rate of 2·93 per 1,000 total (live and still) births. Average five years, 1942-46 :—Bath, 1·91 ; England and Wales, 1·98. One patient died at a maternity home, 2 at a Bath hospital, and one at a hospital away from Bath.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

For days and times see page 16. Figures for 1946 are as follows :—

	Blue Coat House	Walcot	Twerton	South- down	Odd Down
Numbers of sessions	95	94	45	22	47
Attendances of children	3363	2773	1114	502	1010
New cases included in above	347	244	321	36	82
Average attendance of infants per session	35·4	29·5	24·8	23·0	21·5

The attendances recorded above are those in which the child was seen by the doctor. The table shows that there were 8,762 consultations at 303 sessions, an average of 29.0 per session. (In 1945, the figures were 9,652 ; 302 ; and 32.0). In addition, there were 4,233 visits of infants for weighing, renewal of milk applications, and so forth, for whom a consultation with the doctor was not necessary.

The Council continues to owe a deep debt of gratitude to the voluntary helpers connected with the Infant Welfare Associations, many of whom have given constant help over a long series of years. Without them the work could not be continued on the present lines.

Supply of Milk to Mothers and Children. Although large quantities of milk are distributed free, or at reduced prices, under the Government scheme, a demand for various special types of dried milk continues and over 7½ tons were distributed through the Infant Welfare Centres. Most of this was paid for at cost price by the mothers and all of it was sanctioned by the medical officers.

Dental Service. There was no change in the general arrangements. 266 new and 47 old maternity patients made 1,286 attendances at 87 sessions. In addition, 20 children under school age made 33 attendances.

Health Visitors. There was no change in the general arrangements. Four Health Visitors were on duty during the whole of the year and the figures for 1946 are: Visits to children under one year, 4,601 ; between one and five, 3,592 ; others 1,602 ; total 9,795.

Child Life Protection. (Part VII of Public Health Act, 1936).

Number of Names	Foster Parents	Children
On Register at end of 1945	68	85
Added during the year	18	47
Removed during the year	38	76
On Register December 31st, 1946	48	56

Orthopædic Treatment. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee were responsible for the in-patient treatment of 10 cases, for 631 attendances at the After-care Clinic, and 258 at the Massage Clinic.

Nursing and Maternity Homes.

1946	Nursing Homes only	Maternity Homes only	Combined Nursing & Maternity
Homes removed from Register	.... 1	1	1
Homes added to Register	.... 1	0	1
Leaving at end of year ...	.... 5	1	10

One Maternity Home changed ownership and was re-registered as a combined Nursing and Maternity Home. No appeals.

Nurses' Agencies Regulations, 1945. These Regulations were made by the Minister of Health in accordance with Part II. of the Nurses Act, 1943. They came into force on 15th October, 1945 and deal with the conditions under which licences may be granted by the Local Authority to persons desiring to carry on an agency for the supply of nurses. They are administered in Bath through the Health Committee.

The points of essential importance are (a) that the persons supplied by the agency shall possess qualifications under one or other of the categories recognised by the Minister in paragraph 3 of the Regulations, as being adequate for the purpose, (b) that those to whom a nurse is being supplied shall without delay be informed of her qualifications and (c) that a licence containing the conditions to be observed by the agency must be obtained from the Local Authority and renewed annually. The agency is required to keep full details in writing of its staff and of the various transactions which it undertakes, and these records must be available for inspection by officers of the Authority.

During 1946 four applications were received and all were granted.

"Birth Control" Clinic. The number of those attending increased from 26 in 1944 to 67 in 1945 and 86 in 1946. The increase is associated to some extent with the development of the post-natal clinic. While most of the cases are those in which the women themselves ask for help, it should be noted that the principle of referring none but those who need it on medical grounds is carefully observed.

Adoption of Children Acts. The Medical Officer of Health acts on behalf of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee as guardian ad litem, and detailed reports after full enquiry are made on all applications. Of the 40 cases investigated in 1946, 39 were dealt with in the Magistrates' Court, and one in the County Court. 36 Orders were granted unconditionally; 3 interim orders were made for various periods and later (in 1946 or 1947) granted unconditionally; and in the case heard at the County Court the application by a father to adopt his illegitimate female child was refused. 33 applications were made jointly by husband and wife; 2 were made by widows; 2 by spinsters; 2 by the fathers of their illegitimate child; and 1 by a wife whose husband was under 25 years. 11 of the children were under one year; 26 between 1 and 9; and 3 others were 12, 13 and 13 years respectively. 9 of them were legitimate and 31 illegitimate. In 20 cases the child was related to the applicants.

Care of Illegitimate Children. The great importance of doing everything possible to ensure the welfare of the infant and the rehabilitation of the mother in these cases is fully recognised, and the scheme referred to in the two previous Reports and printed on pages 234-6 of the 1944 Council Minutes continued to work satisfactorily throughout 1946. The two social workers get in touch with all known cases, usually before confinement, and are able to give a great deal of much needed help. Further efforts to obtain a suitable house have met with no success and it has not yet been found possible to provide residential treatment outside hospital for either mothers or infants.

Premature Infants. Careful attention continued to be paid to the points raised in the Ministry's Circular 20/44. The institutional facilities described in the 1944 Report were again available and arrangements have been made to ensure as far as possible that we become aware of all cases of prematurity, so that our records may be complete and the requisite following up carried out. Of the 8 infants who were entirely nursed at home, 2 died from prematurity; and of the 62 who were nursed in hospitals or nursing homes, 12 deaths were attributed to that cause.

Day Nurseries. There was no change in the position described in the last Report, and the two Nurseries—one on the Lower Common and the other at 3, Beaufort East—were open during the whole of 1946.

Some figures for the year are:—

	Accommodation.	Average daily attendance.
Lower Common	... 40	34
3. Beaufort East	... 40	28

Section C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water. The water supply throughout the year was excellent in quality and it was unnecessary to restrict its use in any way.

All water is sterilised and a very careful watch is kept on its purity by means of regular and frequent analyses. Treated water from each of several sources is examined bacteriologically every fortnight and submitted to full chemical analysis quarterly. Raw waters are tested bacteriologically at monthly intervals. The treated waters have proved to be uniformly satisfactory and were practically sterile on all occasions. The results of analyses were similar to the typical example given in the 1944 Report.

Bath water has no appreciable plumbo-solvent action and no special measures were required in respect of contamination from this or any other source.

With very few exceptions—less than one per cent.—all Bath houses have a piped supply from the Council's mains.

No important new work was carried out during 1946.

Section D.

HOUSING.

(A). INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES. Details of action taken are given in the following table.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year 1946:—

By the Local Authority:—

Permanent	...	...	...	...	86
Temporary	...	...	...	...	391
By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	...	23

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—*

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	2182
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	3798
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	—
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	—

(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	12
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	761
2.	<i>Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—</i>					
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	593
3.	<i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—</i>					
(a.)	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936					
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—					
(a)	By owners	...	...	...	...	—
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	—
(b.)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :					
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	806
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—					
(a)	By owners	...	...	...	...	60
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	—
(c.)	Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :					
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made...	...	...	...	...	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	2
	(Undertakings accepted in lieu of Demolition Orders, 0)					

Continued on next page.

(d.) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

- | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |

4. *Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.*

- | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (a)—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 204 |
| (ii) Number of families dwelling therein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 256 |
| (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 861 |
| (b)—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 289 |
| (c)—(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 259 |
| (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1235 |
| (d)—Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (e)—Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |

(B). UNHEALTHY AREAS.

As far as actual achievement since 1933 is concerned, the position at the end of 1946 in regard to the confirmed areas was as follows:—

			At end of 1945	During 1946	At end of 1946
No. of persons displaced	..	..	1232	7	1239
„ „ „ awaiting displacement			68	—	61
„ „ houses demolished	..	..	294	1	295
„ „ „ to be demolished	..	..	102	—	101

(C). OVERCROWDING. The official figures for 1946 are to be found above,

Section E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food. See pages 37 to 43.

Section F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

An analysis of notifications received and cases removed to hospital during 1946 in relation to the age and sex of the patients is given on page 47. On page 7, notifications, attack rates, deaths and death-rates, of the principal diseases are summarised and the figures compared with similar ones for previous years. Further details in regard to particular diseases are given below.

We were again remarkably free from anxiety in regard to infectious disease. During 1946 no deaths were attributed to diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, or erysipelas. There were two deaths from whooping cough, two from cerebro-spinal fever, and one from poliomyelitis.

Diphtheria. The number of cases notified was 16 compared with 15 in 1945, 40 in 1944, 80 in 1943, and an average of 90 for the 5 previous years. There were no deaths. Two immunised children under 15 had diphtheria.

IMMUNISATION. The position at the end of 1946 was as follows:—

Primary Immunisations.		Under 5.	5—15 years.
Before 1940.	....	.... 408	.... 816
1940-1944.	...	.... 2672	.... 3520
1945. ...	....	.... 642	... 144
1946. ....	....	.... 574	.... 144
Total 8920		4296	4624

Number of secondary injections—*i.e.* injections given four or more years after primary immunisation—to end of 1945 was 82; during 1946, 337.

Using the revised figures suggested by the Registrar-General it is estimated that about 55% of the existing child population under 15. has completed at least one course of injections. Regular clinics continue to be held. Two injections of A.P.T. are given to an unimmunised child. A further single dose on entering school is considered advisable for those who were first treated in early infancy.

Scarlet Fever. The number of cases notified was 55 (64 in 1945). Most of the cases were of a mild type and there were no deaths.

Enteric or Typhoid Fever. One notification was received of a case of para-typhoid.

Small-pox. No cases were notified. As in previous years we received occasional information about passengers proceeding to Bath after arriving from abroad on a ship in which a case of small-pox had occurred. The necessary following up measures are always taken.

As from May 1st, 1946 arrangements were made with the Bristol Council under which our patients will be admitted to Ham Green Hospital at a charge of 5/- per week above the actual maintenance costs of that Hospital.

Puerperal Pyrexia. 7 Notifications. 5 patients were treated in hospital, 1 at a maternity home and 1 at home. There were no deaths.

Cerebro-spinal Fever. 2 Bath patients notified. Both treated and died at the Royal United Hospital.

Measles. 107 cases were notified in 1946. A small epidemic occurred towards the end of the year and continued into February, 1947. It is probable that many cases of measles occurred which were not notified because they were not attended by a doctor. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough. 38 cases were notified and there were two deaths.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED, ADMISSIONS TO
HOSPITAL, AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1946.

Disease.			Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	55	45	—
Diphtheria	...	...	16	18*	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	7	5	—
Pneumonia	...	...	11	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	10	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	8	7	—
Measles	...	...	107	4	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	38	15	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	2	2	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	4	3	1
Dysentery	...	...	1	1	—

* Including 2 "carriers."

An analysis of cases under age groups will be found on page 47 and for deaths on pages 48 and 49.

LABORATORY WORK.

For general arrangements see 1938 Report, pages 14 and 42.
 Pathological examinations during 1946 were as follows:—

Examinations	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
<i>bc</i> Diphtheria Bacillus	10	470	480
<i>ab</i> Gonococcus			247
<i>b</i> Trichomonas		8	8
<i>a</i> Wassermann Reaction			823
<i>bc</i> Widal tests			11
<i>bc</i> Faeces			12
<i>bc</i> Tubercle Bacillus—sputum			272
<i>d</i> Ringworm Fungus			*
<i>bc</i> Analysis of Urine			170
<i>bc</i> Blood			327
<i>bc</i> Others			139

a Bristol University Department of Preventive Medicine.

b Bath Central Laboratory.

d School Clinic.

c St. Martin's Hospital.

*Exact numbers not available.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Hospital Statistics. January 1st to December 31st, 1946

Cases admitted as :	City	Number.			Deaths.		
		Rural	Service		City	Rural	Service
Diphtheria ...	15	2	3	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	45	3	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria Carriers ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Observation ...	11	2	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vaginitis ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	20	—	3	1	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Diphtheretic Paralysis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps ...	4	—	3	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tonsillitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-enteritis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
German Measles ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Vincent's Angina ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	144	10	12	1	1	—	—

Owing to adjustment in regard to diagnosis these figures may not agree exactly with those on page 47. 1946: Number of "patient-days" 5,567; average daily number in hospital 15.3; monthly average—maximum 23, minimum 10.

Patients admitted by request from other hospitals, 50 (29 of these from St. Martin's); from hostels, schools, and Homes 5.

The amount of infectious disease with which we had to deal was fortunately well below the average—had it been otherwise the difficulty in obtaining sufficient nursing staff would have created a serious situation. Part of the accommodation thus set free has again been used to provide much needed rest for tuberculous patients not in need of active treatment.

CANCER

The weekly sessions of the radiological out-patient clinic which is staffed from the Bristol Radium Centre, continued to be held throughout the year. There were 211 new patients and a total of 1004 attendances. Rather less than half the patients were from Bath, the others coming from Wiltshire and Somerset. Bath patients needing radium or deep ray therapy received it at Bristol, in-patients 23, out-patients 65. Transport was provided when necessary by City Ambulance or Hospital Car Service.

In addition to the arrangements just described, the City Council has for many years provided assistance in the form of home nursing, dressings, disinfectants and so forth. Home Nursing undertaken by the staff of the District Nursing Association was paid for by the Council for 7 patients during 1946, the number of visits varying from 13 to 196 and totalling 482. 7 patients received dressings and disinfectants.

BLIND PERSONS

Number on Register 31st March, 1947, 161. About two-thirds were in receipt of assistance from the City Council, and 26 were in Homes or Institutions. The net cost to the City after deducting £286 for sale of articles was £7,235.

For further details see separate report published by the Bath Society for the Blind.

TUBERCULOSIS

There was no material change in the general arrangements described in previous Reports. Dr. Ian Gordon continued to carry out the clinical work at the Dispensary until Dr. Campbell returned from abroad on May 13th,

The shortage of sanatorium accommodation continued throughout the year—at no time was it possible to occupy more than 9 of the 14 City beds at Winsley. Towards the middle of the year arrangements were again made to accommodate patients at the Isolation Hospital, thus considerably easing the situation—in all 20 patients were admitted.

The shortage of suitable hospital and sanatorium accommodation is entirely due to the lack of Nursing and Domestic Staff and is general throughout the country. The available beds have to be used to the best advantage, bearing in mind the clinical condition of the patients and the circumstances of their environment. Apart from the distress caused to patients, the shortage of beds together with the very difficult housing situation presents a real danger and may account for the continued rise in the incidence of Tuberculosis.

By arrangement with the Bristol Corporation, their Mass Radiography Unit visited Bath on two occasions during 1946. Publicity arrangements included the distribution of posters, leaflets and letters to firms and other business establishments; advertisements and articles in the local press; showing slides at places of entertainment; and the display of posters in buses. Parties of the older students from the senior schools were included in the second survey.

For the first visit from 18th to 30th March, the employees of the larger Firms in the City were invited to attend at the Spa Bathing Establishment in Stall Street, where the Unit was installed.

Miniature X-rays taken ...	...	...	1,958
Large films found to be necessary	...	...	79
Cases requiring Clinical investigation	...	...	24
„ found to be suffering from active tuberculosis ...	...	...	8
„ needing to be kept under observation...	...	...	5
„ found with quiescent tubercle	...	...	11

The second visit of the Unit from November 4th to 16th was very successful from the point of view of the numbers wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity offered for a chest X-ray.

Miniature X-rays taken ...	...	...	2,899
Large films found to be necessary	...	...	141
Cases requiring Clinical investigation	...	...	37
„ found to be suffering from active tuberculosis ...	...	...	3
„ needing to be kept under observation ...	...	...	11
„ found with quiescent tubercle	...	...	26

The cost to the City for the hire of the Unit, travelling expenses, etc., of staff, amounted to £441.

The arrangements for administering the Government's assistance scheme for tuberculous patients under Memo. 266/T. were continued on the lines already described in the Reports for 1943-4. The conditions laid down in the Memorandum have not been changed and the inherent difficulties in deciding when to give and when to withdraw the allowances still exist, but it is hoped that they have been overcome in a way which will meet with the approval of the Ministry. At the end of the year 31 patients were in receipt of allowances (15 at the end of 1945).

There were 29 deaths from pulmonary and 1 from other forms of tuberculosis (34 and 4 in 1945). Notifications numbered 98 pulmonary and 9 from other forms (74 and 5 in 1945). Number of cases on the Register of Notifications end of 1946, 498 (415 in 1945).

An analysis of notifications according to age and sex is given on page 47, and a similar analysis of deaths on page 48.

The Dispensary. Three sessions are held each week at 26 Charles Street.

Patients referred to Dispensary for examination	...	...	...	330
Found tuberculous	...	...	...	79
Contacts examined	...	...	...	106
Found tuberculous	...	...	...	4
Total attendances, including above	...	...	...	2112
Tuberculosis Officer's visits to patients at home	...	...	...	12
X-ray examinations	...	...	...	635

Milk was distributed at the Council's expense to 26 individual patients in 1946. The cost for the year ended 31st March, 1947, was £102.

A whole time Tuberculosis Health Visitor is engaged in visiting patients at their homes and in assisting the doctor at the Dispensary.

Sanatorium Treatment. Discharges from:—Winsley, 12; fit for work 2, improved 4, not improved 6. Patients also received treatment at Bath and Wessex Children's Orthopaedic Hospital; Royal United Hospital; St. Catherine's Nursing Home, Bath; St. Michael's Home at Axbridge; British Legion Village; Beckford Orthopaedic Hospital near Warminster; Papworth Village Settlement; London Hospital; Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate, as well as at the Council's own institutions, St. Martin's Hospital and the Isolation Hospital.

Artificial pneumothorax refills are done by arrangement at the Winsley Sanatorium. During 1946, 29 individual patients had 433 refills.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The number of new patients attending the Council's Clinic at the Royal United Hospital in 1946 was the same as in the previous year, and there was very little change in the numbers suffering from the various venereal diseases. Again it is noteworthy that more than half the new patients were found to be suffering from conditions other than venereal disease. It is probable that a large proportion of these non-venereal cases had been exposed to the risk of infection and the proportion should not be regarded with complacency. The increase in "in-patient days" is due to the introduction of penicillin as a method of successful treatment.

Notifications of eight more persons supposed to have infected others were sent to the Medical Officer of Health under Regulation 33B. One of these was notified twice but could not be traced. We do our best to get in touch unofficially with all persons who can be identified—the information given is sometimes too vague to make this possible—in order to urge the vital importance of treatment if infection is, in fact, present.

		1946	1945	Average 1941-45
Number of new patients	... 111†	111	88	
*Total number of out-patient attendances	1519	1665	1331	
†Average cost of each attendance	... 6/2	5/6	5/11	
Total number of "in-patient" days	... 92	35	14	

NOTES:—**i.e.*, seen by Medical Officer—not 'intermediate treatment.' The number shown in my 1945 Report should have been 1665 (not 2053). The number of irrigations in 1946 was 244 (388 in 1945).

†Year ended 31st March, following.

‡Syphilis, 18; Gonorrhœa, 31; Soft Chancre, 2; Not Venereal, 60.

All the above figures refer to Bath only. For details as to the number of pathological examinations made, see page 27. A very small number of Bath patients treated at Clinics elsewhere are not included.

The activities of the local Branch of the British Social Hygiene Council remained in abeyance during the year pending a reorganisation of the work.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1937

Number of medical examinations in 1946 was 344. See also page 51 of the 1938 Report.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector (and Chief Housing Inspector)

For the Year 1946.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND TO THE ALDERMEN
AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF BATH

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the sanitary administration of the City for the year 1946.

The principal activities of the Department were again directed into investigations into housing conditions and the inspection of food and food premises. Over two thousand dwelling houses were inspected for housing defects, and as a result over 800 notices were served. Although 259 cases of overcrowding were abated, a further 204 cases were known to exist at the end of the year and the position would have been much worse but for the good progress made by the Corporation in the erection of new houses.

Over four thousand visits were made to food premises and 371 complaints regarding food were investigated. Three cases of suspected food poisoning were reported but there was no evidence to prove that the trouble was caused by food.

The results of bacteriological examinations of ice-cream were again unsatisfactory and strict supervision was maintained to ensure that public health was not endangered. The views expressed in various quarters regarding the Methylene Blue Test seem to doubt its reliability. In the circumstances the grading of samples in accordance with this test has led to conflicting results and I understand the matter is receiving official attention.

Much remains to be done to educate food handlers of the importance of hygiene at every stage where food is prepared or handled, and of the vital necessity for food handlers thoroughly to wash their hands after using the toilet. Special cards drawing attention to this were issued to many food preparing premises, and reference was also made to it when the sanitary inspectors addressed various local organisations.

The section of the report dealing with factories and shops again indicates that supervision was maintained in the interests of the welfare of the workers in such places.

Mr. J. W. Elliott, retired on 30th September, 1946, after serving the Corporation for 31 years as a District Sanitary Inspector and Food Inspector and I take this opportunity of thanking him for his excellent service and loyalty.

Mr. F. C. Hills, of Southall, who was appointed to the vacancy commenced duties on the 1st October, 1946, and has proved himself to be a very capable officer.

Messrs. R. E. Adams and J. Snowdon returned to duty after serving overseas in H.M. Forces and both were accepted by the Ministry of Health to undergo the special course of training as sanitary inspectors.

It is very gratifying to report that all four members of the Department (Miss N. Grey, and Messrs. R. W. L. Read, R. J. Pendlebury and R. G. Lavis) who are studying for the Diploma in Public Administration, Bristol University, passed Part I of the examination and propose to sit for the final part in 1948.

It was my pleasure during the year to be elected as Chairman of the Sanitary Inspectors Association and as President of the Sanitary Inspectors Section of the Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute. In addition I was elected to the Executive Council of the National Smoke Abatement Society and to the panel of examiners of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board. I therefore take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the City Council, and particularly the Health Committee for the kind consideration shown by them in permitting me to accept these honours.

Throughout the year I have received the utmost co-operation from Dr. Weston to whom I am most grateful. I am also indebted to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their help at all times and to all members of the staff for their continued loyalty and good service.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

A. TYLER,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Bath, September, 1947.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF HOUSING, SANITARY WORK, ETC.

No. of inspections and re-inspections in connection with:—

HOUSING.

Housing Act, 1936. Sec. 9-12. Inspections...	...	9
" " " " " Re-inspections	...	111
" " " " " re overcrowding	...	480
Council House applications (incl 498 by Woman San. Insp.)	...	3289
Houses of prospective tenants	...	560
Council Houses (incl 1185 by Woman San. Insp.)	...	1245
General Housing Survey (not detailed inspection)	...	71
Houses inspected under P H.A., Insp. 660. Re-insp.	1419	2079
War Damaged Houses	...	354
Requisitioning of Dwelling Houses	...	118
Total		8,316

Despite the fact that 259 cases of overcrowding were abated during the year, there still remained a further 204 to be dealt with. Owing to the restricted rate of construction of new houses consequent upon the shortage of labour and materials, the continued occupation of many houses which were condemned in 1938 and of a large number of basements, which normally would be the subject of action under the Housing Act, 1936, has again had to be tolerated.

GENERAL.

Common Lodging Houses	...	...	14
Drain testing	...	...	286
Drainage investigations	...	...	765
Infectious Disease (incl. 97 visits re Smallpox Contacts)	...	...	253
Insect Infestations	...	...	56
Keeping of Animals or Poultry	...	...	58
Offensive Trades	...	...	13
Places of Public Entertainment, Schools, etc.	...	...	51
Provision of Dustbins	...	...	265
Provision of Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	134
Public Conveniences	...	...	648
Rats and Mice (incl. 5957 visits by Rodent Operators)	...	...	6289
River and Canal Inspections	...	...	41
Smoke nuisances—industrial	...	...	61
" " —domestic	...	...	10
Static Water Tanks	...	...	19
Swimming Baths	...	...	18
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	17
Vermin—in Corporation houses	...	...	20
" — " Private houses	...	...	81
Water Supplies	...	...	97
Total			9,196

Complaints : (excluding complaints *re* food).

Received and investigated	654
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

(A very large number of housing applications investigated contained complaints of various kinds but such cases are not included in this total).

Notices Served :

			Informal	Formal
Housing Act, 1936	..	..	47	—
Public Health Act, 1936	..	..	758	60
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	..		399	—
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total			1204	60

It is gratifying to report that despite the large number of notices served, less than 5 per cent. necessitated the service of a statutory or abatement notice, whilst in none of the cases was it necessary to institute legal proceedings.

Works completed, Nuisances abated, etc.

Animals—nuisances from keeping of	..	..	14
Chimneys repaired	..	..	33
Cleansing or re-decorating	..	..	156
Dampness remedied	..	..	69
Doors repaired or renewed	..	..	36
Drains repaired, unstopped or reconstructed	..	..	308
Dustbins provided	..	..	188
Firegrates repaired or renewed	..	..	53
Floors repaired	..	..	161
Foodstores provided or improved	..	..	2
General internal repairs	..	..	4
Inspection chambers reconstructed	..	..	6
Limewashing carried out	..	..	10
New gullies fixed	..	..	24
Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	101
Overcrowding abated	..	..	259
Plaster repaired	..	..	231
Premises disinfected	..	..	108
„ disinfested	..	..	62
„ rat-proofed	..	..	491
Rainwater pipes and gutters repaired or renewed	..	..	127
Roofs repaired	..	..	295
Sewers cleansed or repaired	..	..	26
Sinks provided (replacements 51, additional 39)	..	..	90
Soil and Vent pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	19
Stairs repaired	..	..	18
Walls and ceilings repaired	..	..	116

Waste-pipes renewed, repaired or reconstructed ..	50
Waterclosets repaired or renewed (152) Additional (4)	156
Watercloset cisterns repaired or renewed ..	62
Water services repaired	28
Windows repaired	129
Yard paving repaired or relaid	45
Miscellaneous	12
Total	3489

The shortage of labour and materials retarded the carrying out of repairs but every effort was made to avoid undue delay in remedying defects of a serious character.

Disinfection.

	No. of Premises	No. of Rooms
Tuberculosis	34	65
Scarlet Fever	49	60
Diphtheria	21	30
Cancer	16	41
Scabies	13	18
Other Diseases	19	48
Total...	152	262

In addition, steam disinfection of 220 blankets, 73 mattresses, 131 sheets, 108 pillows and 209 other articles was carried out.

Mention must be made of the fact that the apparatus at the Disinfecting Station shows signs of deterioration and it is hoped that improved facilities in a better position may soon be available, particularly as the only alternative apparatus available at present is at the Isolation Hospital and will cease to be under the control of the City Council after 30th June, 1948.

In any new scheme provision should also be made for the cleansing of verminous persons.

Disinfestation.

Twenty Corporation houses and 47 privately owned houses were found to be verminous and steps were taken immediately to deal with the infestations. (For report on Rats and Mice, see Pages 44 and 45).

Disinfestation was also carried out in respect of flies, beetles, lice and silver fish in 41 premises.

Tests were carried out with the use of certain new insecticides with marked success

Corporation Estates.

Inspection of Corporation Houses by Woman Sanitary Inspector :

Houses inspected and re-inspected	...	...	1185
„ found to be satisfactory	...	...	1130
„ „ „ unsatisfactory	...	...	55
(including 36 overcrowded and 11 verminous)			
Defects found and reported	...	...	165
Housing applications and transfers investigated	...	...	498

Houses Let-in-Lodgings.

Owing to shortage of labour and materials and the abnormal use of houses during the year these bye-laws were not generally enforced.

Common Lodging Houses.

The two premises of this type in the City were inspected periodically and found to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Seventeen visits were made to sites upon which movable dwellings were stationed. In one case a bus had been converted into a dwelling and the Owner/Occupier's application for a licence was refused. He appealed against this decision and the magistrates granted him a temporary licence subject to certain conditions. The occupants were subsequently rehoused by the Corporation and the use of the bus discontinued.

SECTION II.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Complaints received and investigated	...	...	...	371
No. of inspections and re-inspections :—				
Bakehouses	...	...	...	74
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	625
Cooked Meat Shops and Registered Food Premises	...	...	...	445
Cowsheds	...	...	...	33
Food and Drugs Sampling	...	...	...	219
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	83
Grocers	...	...	...	270
Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	...	185
Kitchens of Restaurants	...	...	...	135
Meat Depots	...	...	...	497
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	263
Milkshops and Dairies	...	...	...	240
Other Food premises	...	...	...	103
Poulterers	...	...	...	19
Visits <i>re</i> Unsound Food	...	...	...	475
Water Supplies	...	...	...	97
Total				4,134

Notices Served.

		Informal.	Formal
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	... ..	30	—
Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1926-43	..	37	—
Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-42	31	—	—
Milk (Use of Bottles) Order, 1943	... ..	—	—
		—	—
Total	... ..	98	—

Registration of Premises (Food and Drugs Act, 1938).

	Newly registered	Discontinued	Total now registered
For the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled, or preserved food.	1	—	62
The manufacture of ice-cream	2	3	19
The sale of ice-cream	14	—	47

One application for permission to manufacture and sell ice-cream was refused.

Margarine Premises.

Five premises were registered for the business of wholesale dealing in Margarine. An application for one of these premises to be registered also for butter packing was refused.

Food and Drugs Sampling.

The number of samples submitted for analysis was 219, which represents 2.88 per 1000 of population. Twenty-three or 9.5 per cent. of the samples were adulterated as follows. This substantial increase is accounted for by 9 appeal-to-cow samples which were below the presumptive standard and regarding which the producer was interviewed and advised as to the methods of feeding, milking, etc.

No.	Articles.	Adulteration.	Remarks.
15	Milk.	Added Water 13%.	Vendor fined £2 and £1 1s. costs.
30	Milk.	Fat deficiency 5%.	Vendor fined £3 3s. and £2 2s. costs.
62	Milk.	Fat deficiency 10%.	} Producer interviewed and a Report sent to the Somerset County War Agricultural Executive Committee
64	Milk	" " 23%.	
65	Milk.	" " 14%.	
66	Milk.	" " 13%.	
67	Milk.	" " 13%.	
72	Milk.	" " 14%.	
73	Milk.	" " 15%.	
79	Milk (appeal to-cow)	" " 24%.	
80	Milk	" " 24%.	
81	Milk	" " 25%.	
82	Milk	" " 25%.	
83	Milk	" " 20%.	
84	Milk	" " 14%.	

No.	Articles.	Adulteration.		Remarks-
119 Milk.	„	„	6%.	Vendor cautioned in writing.
122 Milk.	„	„	6%.	Vendor cautioned in writing.
124 Milk (appeal-to-cow)	„	„	10%.	} Appeal-to-Cow samples (127, 128 & 129) found to be below standard. Producer interviewed & advised
127 Milk	„	„	6%.	
128 Milk	„	„	4%.	
129 Milk	„	„	5%.	
218 Whiskey	Added water		6.5%.	Vendor fined £3 and £1 ls. costs.
219 Gin	Added Water		1.5%.	Vendor cautioned in writing.

The following is a record of the samples taken—adulterated, etc.

	Samples Taken		Samples Adulterated.			Samples Taken.		Samples Adulterated	
	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.		Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.
Aspirin Tablets	4	—	—	—	Iodised Mints ...	1	—	—	—
Baking Powder	1	—	—	—	Laxative Chocolate	2	—	—	—
Barley ...	1	—	—	—	Lemonade Crystals	3	—	—	—
Beetroot ...	1	—	—	—	Linseed and Honey	1	—	—	—
BENERGY ...	1	—	—	—	Malted Milk				
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	4	—	—	—	Tablets ...	2	—	—	—
Bismuth Mints	1	—	—	—	Meat Paste ...	4	—	—	—
Bowell Mixture	1	—	—	—	MILK ...	1	67	—	21
Cake Mixture ...	5	—	—	—	Mincemeat ...	1	—	—	—
Carbonate					Mixed Spice ...	4	—	—	—
Magnesia ...	1	—	—	—	Morning Salts	2	—	—	—
Castor Oil ...	1	—	—	—	Mustard ...	1	—	—	—
Celery Salt ...	1	—	—	—	Pepper ...	3	—	—	—
Chemical Food	1	—	—	—	Pickles ...	1	—	—	—
Chest and Lung Mixture ...	2	—	—	—	Pudding Mixture	12	—	—	—
Cloves ...	1	—	—	—	Red Cabbage ...	1	—	—	—
Cochineal ...	2	—	—	—	Red Wine ...	—	1	—	—
Cocoa ...	4	—	—	—	Rum ...	—	2	—	—
Coffee ...	2	—	—	—	Saccharin ...	1	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	1	—	—	—	Sauce ...	2	—	—	—
Curried Cod ...	1	—	—	—	Sausages ...	—	2	—	—
Curry Powder ...	1	—	—	—	Sausage Meat ...	—	2	—	—
Egg Substitute					Savouree ...	2	—	—	—
Powder ...	1	—	—	—	Scotch Broth ...	1	—	—	—
Fish Paste ...	3	—	—	—	Semolina ...	3	—	—	—
Flavourings ...	11	—	—	—	Sherry ...	—	1	—	—
Gelatine Powder	8	—	—	—	Soup ...	5	—	—	—
Ginger ...	2	—	—	—	Sova Cream ...	1	—	—	—
Gin ...	—	3	—	1	Spa Water ...	2	—	—	—
Glycerine ...	2	—	—	—	Stomach Powder	1	—	—	—
Gravy Browning	5	—	—	—	Sulphur Tablets	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream					Vinegar ...	7	—	—	—
Powder ...	3	—	—	—	Wheaten Food	1	—	—	—
					Whiskey ...	—	3	—	1
						138	81	—	23

It is anticipated that better results will arise when the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations are in operation. Two samples of Ice-Cream Powder were examined and although free from B.Coli and not containing an excessive number of organisms there was evidence of mould, probably due to insufficient care being exercised during storage.

Bacteriological Examination of Meat.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Coliform Organisms per gram.</i>	<i>Organisms on Agar per c.c. at 37°C.</i>
Jellied Meat	10	1,140,000
Corned Beef	Nil	960,000

No evidence of putrefaction or contamination by faecal organisms in either sample.

Examination of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli :

Fourteen samples were submitted for examination and guinea-pig inoculation and all were reported as negative, viz.:—

Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	...	...	...	—
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	4
Accredited	...	...	...	—
Ungraded	...	...	...	10

Examination of Brucella Abortus.

Eight samples (T.T. Cert. 1 and Ungraded 7) were submitted for examination. Two of the samples of ungraded milk were found to contain Brucella Abortus and the Medical Officer of Health, County of Somerset, and the Superintending Inspector (Animal Health Division) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were notified. The latter subsequently reported that owing to the high incidence of Contagious Abortion in dairy herds no further action other than pasteurisation of the milk from the herd was necessary.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

No cases were reported during the year.

Food Poisoning.

Three cases were investigated but there was sufficient evidence to attribute the trouble to the suspected foods.

Preservatives and Colouring Matters in Food.

The Public Analyst did not report any cases of foods containing excess amounts of preservatives or showing evidence of prohibited colouring matters.

Labelling of Food (No 2) Order, 1944.

No contraventions were detected.

Food Standards.

No contraventions were detected.

Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.

A sample of chest and lung mixture was found on analysis to be genuine but the bottle did not bear a statement of the contents, as required by Section II of the Act, and the attention of the proprietor was drawn thereto.

Water Sampling.

Of 29 samples submitted for analysis, 9 were found to be unsatisfactory and appropriate action was taken in every case.

	<u>Samples taken.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
City Supply.	5	—
Swimming Bath.	1	—
Watercress Bed.	1	1
Springs, Tanks, etc.	21	8
Well.	1	—

Bakehouses.

Number in use (including 3 basement bakehouses) ...	31
Inspections and re-inspections	74
Notices served in respect of limewashing	5
Notices served in respect of other conditions ...	—

Fried Fish Shops.

Number in use	26
Inspections and re-inspections	83
Reconditioned (2) Ventilation improved (1) ...	3
Cleansed or redecorated	6
Floors repaired	3
Receptacles provided	3

MEAT INSPECTION.

Causes of Condemnation, & Weight in lbs.

DISEASES.	Cattle.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	TOTAL
Abscessed	—	—	—	3½	—	3½
Bone Taint	2608	—	—	—	—	2608
Bruising and Oedema	59	77	—	—	—	136
Decomposition	59	—	—	37	108	204
Distomatosis	7	—	—	—	—	7
Nephritis	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	5	5
Putrefaction	—	—	—	—	112	112
Tuberculosis	32	39	—	—	280½	351½
TOTAL	2767	116	—	40½	505½	3429

Total weight = 1 ton 1 cwt. 1 qr. 13 lbs.

Food Condemned.

	Tons	cwts	qrs	lbs
In meat depots and butchers' shops ...	1	1	1	13
In provision shops, warehouses, etc.:				
(a) tinned foods	5	13	3	4½
(b) fish	1	0	3	2
(c) other foods	3	8	3	1¾
Total ...	11	4	2	21¼

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

None of the slaughterhouses were used for that purpose during the year but 10 pigs were slaughtered at private piggeries. In each case a permit was issued by the Food Executive Officer. The animals were slaughtered humanely and the carcasses and organs inspected. In one case part of the carcase and organs was found to be diseased and was condemned.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

With only five exceptions all the licences issued by the Corporation have now expired.

SECTION III. FACTORIES, SHOPS, Etc.

Factories and Workplaces.

	No of Inspections	Written Notices
Factories with mechanical power	128	15
„ without „ „	54	6
Others	1	—
Total	183	21

	Defects Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness	10	11	2
Overcrowding	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	1	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	—
Drainage of floors	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—			
Insufficient	4	4	—
Unsuitable or defective	2	1	1
Not separate for sexes	1	—	—
Other offences	—	2	1

The number of outworkers notified was 5. The premises used by them were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Shops Acts, 1912-36.

Inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	65
Notices served (Informal)	..	...	...	10
Forms and Notices provided as result of notices	...	...	...	—
Means of heating and lighting provided or improved			...	1
Washing facilities provided or improved		...	...	1
Sanitary accommodation provided or improved	...	...	...	2
Means of ventilation provided or improved		...	...	—
Other defects remedied	...	...	...	1

Theatres, Cinemas, Etc.

Sixteen inspections were made. In two cases extensive overhaul of the ventilation and heating system was necessary, also redecoration.

SECTION IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Smoke Abatement.

Twelve smoke nuisances (10 Industrial, 2 Domestic) were investigated during the year necessitating 71 visits (61 to industrial premises and 10 to private houses.

Offensive Trades.

Five offensive trades were in use.

Rag dealers	...	...	..	2
Rag and marine dealers	...	...	...	2
Rabbit Skin dealers	...	...	...	1
Total number of re-inspections	...	...	...	13

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, and Infestation Order, 1943.

Sewer Treatments.

As a result of the systematic treatment of the City sewers carried out in 1945, it was estimated that over 6,000 rats were destroyed. This was in addition to the extensive disinfection operations carried out above ground.

During the past year maintenance treatments of the sewers were carried out and the total estimated kill was 8925. In these treatments 787 manholes were baited.

Block Control Scheme.

In accordance with the scheme outlined by the Ministry of Food, whereby the whole of the city is surveyed, block by block, and necessary action taken to deal with infestations, good progress was made and several blocks in the Central Area were dealt with.

Four additional operators were engaged temporarily to assist in this work and it is anticipated that the scheme will be completed by 31st March, 1948. The whole question of rodent control should therefore be reviewed as to future arrangements, particularly as in my opinion, treatment of the whole of the city sewers should be carried out annually and in any case, rodent control should continue as a permanent feature of sanitary administration.

Private Dwelling Houses.

The anomaly whereby occupiers were responsible for dealing with infestations on their premises has now been removed (the cost of the work now being borne by the local authority, who are in turn recompensed by the Ministry of Food) except in cases where the infestations are due to neglect on the part of the occupiers.

The following table gives some indication of the magnitude of the work carried out by the Department during the year :—

Complaints received and investigated	...	...	353
Inspections and re-inspections	...	...	5957
Notices served (informal)	...	...	339
Defective sewers repaired	...	...	12
„ sewer connections repaired	...	...	13
„ manhole covers repaired or renewed	...	...	12
„ private drains repaired	...	...	54
Intercepting trap stoppers replaced	...	...	22
Accumulations removed	...	...	40
Premises rat-proofed	...	...	491
Water storage cisterns abolished	...	...	4
Drains tested by smoke	...	...	20
„ „ „ chemicals	...	...	136
Cases where use of traps advised	...	...	7
Pre-baits laid	...	...	8906
Poison baits laid (excluding baits laid in sewers)			
Red Squill	...	...	118
Zinc Phosphide	...	...	711
Arsenic Oxide	...	...	2388

Three complaints of damage being caused by grey squirrels were investigated and advice given.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There are 25 public conveniences under the control of the Health Committee (a number of others previously under the control of the Parks Committee were transferred to the Health Committee on 1st April, 1947). Twelve of the conveniences are of obsolete type of construction and as such militate against maintenance of satisfactory

hygienic conditions. The Council has approved the construction of a new convenience in place of that at present in use at Larkhall, but it was not possible to proceed with this work during the year. Provisional approval was also given for the construction of four new conveniences in the Moorland Road, Fairfield Park, Julian Road and Odd Down districts, but the actual sites cannot be definitely fixed until re-planning proposals of the City have been approved.

The total consumption of water at the conveniences during the year was 2,386,000 gallons. (2,877,000 gallons in 1945).

Terrace Walk Convenience.

The extent to which the public avail themselves of the facilities provided for baths, wash-ups, and cloakrooms, may be assessed from the following figures.

		Baths.	Washes.	Cloakrooms.
Men	...	4303	18,679	13,013
Women	...	2031	23,186	3,857

Horse Drinking Troughs.

There are now only nine troughs and owing to the decline in horse traffic these are now seldom used.

Laura Fountain.

This fountain is showing signs of decay, much of the stonework being disintegrated in parts, and the question of repairs was the subject of a report to the Health Committee.

The extent to which the public conveniences, fountains, etc. are wilfully damaged, continues to be serious and despite appeals to the public through the local press no cases were reported to help in tracing the persons committing the damage.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED AND REMOVED DURING 1946

47

Cases Notified	At all Ages		Under 1		1-2		2-3		3-4		4-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-35		35-45		45-55		55-65 and over			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Diphtheria	7	9	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	30	25	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	3	17	13	5	6	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
Erysipelas	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	51	56	3	1	3	6	1	2	4	9	13	14	25	21	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	18	20	1	5	3	3	3	1	2	4	3	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	55	43	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	5	6	6	16	17	8	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
"Other" Tuberculosis	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL NOTIFIED	180	187	8	12	9	10	7	3	8	15	21	20	48	46	11	8	9	14	10	11	17	24	11	7	11	5	6	5	4	7

Cases Removed to Hospital—†

*Diphtheria ..	...	7	11	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	24	21	1	...	1	1	1	3	3	13	12	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Cases ...	...	29	52	7	5	6	2	1	3	3	1	4	3	1	3	2	5	1	7	4	9	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL REMOVED	...	50	84	7	6	5	7	1	2	3	4	8	4	18	18	7	7	2	8	3	10	4	10	2	3	2	...	...	...

†Excluding Patients from outside the City Area

*Including 2 "carriers."

NOTE—A Summary of Statistics relating to Number of Notifications, Number of Deaths, Incidence and Death Rates of Infectious Diseases, will be found on page 7, an analysis of Deaths according to Age Periods on pages 48 and 49, and a further note in connection with the Notification of Tuberculosis on page 30.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1946

[illegible]

CAUSES

CAUSES	Persons	M	F	—1		1—2		2—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—25		25—35		35—45		45—55		55—60		60—65		65—75		75—80		80—85		85—	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
28 Diarrhoea and Enteritis	7	5	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Appendicitis	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Other digestive diseases	16	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Nephritis	18	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Bladder, Prostate, diseases	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Puerperal sepsis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Other maternal causes	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Premature birth	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Congenital Malf'm'n, etc	12	7	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Senility	26	5	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Suicide	14	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Road traffic accidents...	11	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Other violent causes	20	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Other causes	47	20	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SPECIAL CAUSES :	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1050	478	572	34	10	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	2	5	2	6	6	10	15	18	32	26	36	28	46	35	121	118	66	105	69	95	43	114
Inward Transfers	72	34	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outward Transfers	224	115	109	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Inst. (Residents)	438	244	194	20	5	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	6	9	9	17	5	19	11	18	12	66	36	31	30	33	36	19	36

BIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1946.

	Total			Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Births ...	718	615	1333	654	569	1223	64	46	110
Deaths (under one year) ...	34	10	44	31	10	41	3	0	3
*Infant Mortality ...	47	16	33	47	18	34	47	0	27

* i.e., Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	At Hosp.				
8	1	7	8	...	...	...

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Taken at 9 a.m. G.M.T., at Henrietta Park.

1946		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Temperatures.	Mean ...	37.9	44.5	42.1	50.4	51.7	56.0	61.2	59.2	57.4	50.8	48.2	38.3	49.8
	„ 45 yrs Average	40.7	40.7	43.3	47.3	53.3	58.0	61.5	61.0	56.9	50.8	44.1	41.4	49.9
	Highest ...	56.7	55.2	70.1	74.9	68.9	74.5	81.6	72.9	77.0	68.1	65.9	53.3	81.6
	Date ...	11	6	29	3	10	23	12	4	28	1	4	1	July 12
	Lowest ...	18.2	20.2	22.2	29.0	32.2	42.0	48.7	42.3	43.1	27.9	33.8	22.0	18.2
Rainfall.	Date ...	21	28	10	11	17	12	7	18	7	29	2	21	Jan. 12
	Humidity...	86	82	80	73	73	73	71	79	82	64	85	88	78
	Total in inches ...	2.27	3.22	0.68	2.50	3.93	3.53	1.06	4.86	3.92	0.89	4.63	2.58	34.12
	No. Wet Days ..	14	15	7	12	15	22	10	26	15	8	20	18	182
	Mean of 80 yrs. ...	2.88	2.24	2.13	2.07	2.03	2.05	2.63	2.83	2.55	3.28	2.90	3.19	30.92
	„ Wet Days ...	15	14	14	13	12	11	13	14	13	16	15	17	167
	Sunshine, hours ...	58.3	72.2	116.9	214.6	187.7	161.6	202.1	140.8	108.4	69.9	42.5	79.8	1454.8
	Do. Mean of 40 yrs.	50.3	72.5	114.9	154.1	191.4	204.9	197.0	181.7	147.8	100.9	62.3	42.4	1520.5

